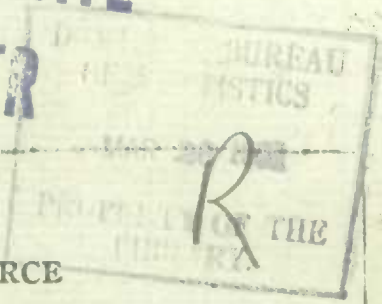


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CANADA
DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE
MARCH
EMPLOYMENT SITUATION
1931

(AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS HAVING 15 OR MORE EMPLOYEES)

NOTE:- STATEMENTS RELATING TO UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADE UNIONS, AND TO THE OPERATIONS OF THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF CANADA, TOGETHER WITH THE STATISTICS OF THE PRESENT BULLETIN, ARE PUBLISHED IN THE LABOUR GAZETTE, THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.

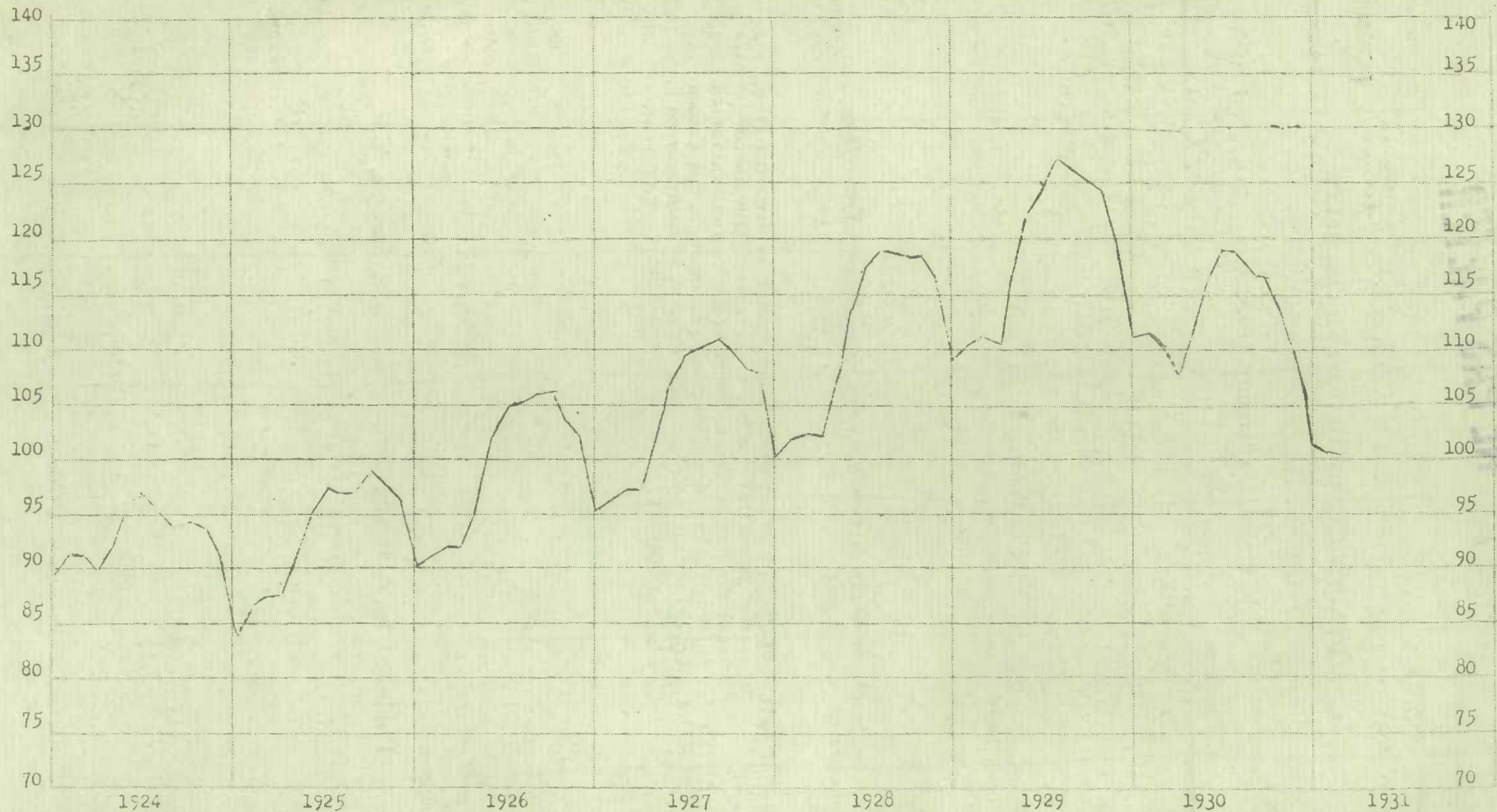
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Published by Authority of the Hon. H. H. Stevens, M.P.,
Minister of Trade and Commerce

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OTTAWA
1931

Chart 1. - Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers, 1924 - 1931.



The curve is based upon the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH
OTTAWA-CANADA

Issued March 25, 1931.

THE MARCH EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

Dominion Statistician:	R.H.Coats, B.A., F.S.S. (Hon.), F.R.S.C.
Chief, General Statistics Branch:	S.A.Cudmore, M.A., F.S.S.

Largely owing to seasonal curtailment in the out-door industries, there was a falling-off in employment at the beginning of March, which, however, involved a smaller number of workers than that indicated on Mar. 1, 1930. Statements were furnished to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by 7,452 of the larger employers of labour throughout Canada, whose payrolls aggregated 901,585 persons, as compared with 906,813 in the preceding month. This decrease caused the index number (based upon the average for 1926 as 100) to decline from 100.7 on Feb. 1, 1931, to 100.2 at the beginning of March, as compared with 110.2, 111.4, 102.6, 97.5, 92.6, 88.1, 91.8, 91.0, 82.9 and 89.1 on March 1, 1930, 1929, 1928, 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively. Thus the index was lower than on Mar. 1, 1930, 1929 and 1928, but with these exceptions, was higher than in any previous year of the record.

Improvement was indicated in manufacturing, but seasonal reductions were shown in logging, mining, construction, trade and transportation, while communications also reported reduced employment.

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

The trend was downward in the Maritime and Prairie Provinces and Ontario; in British Columbia there was no general change, while improvement was indicated in Quebec.

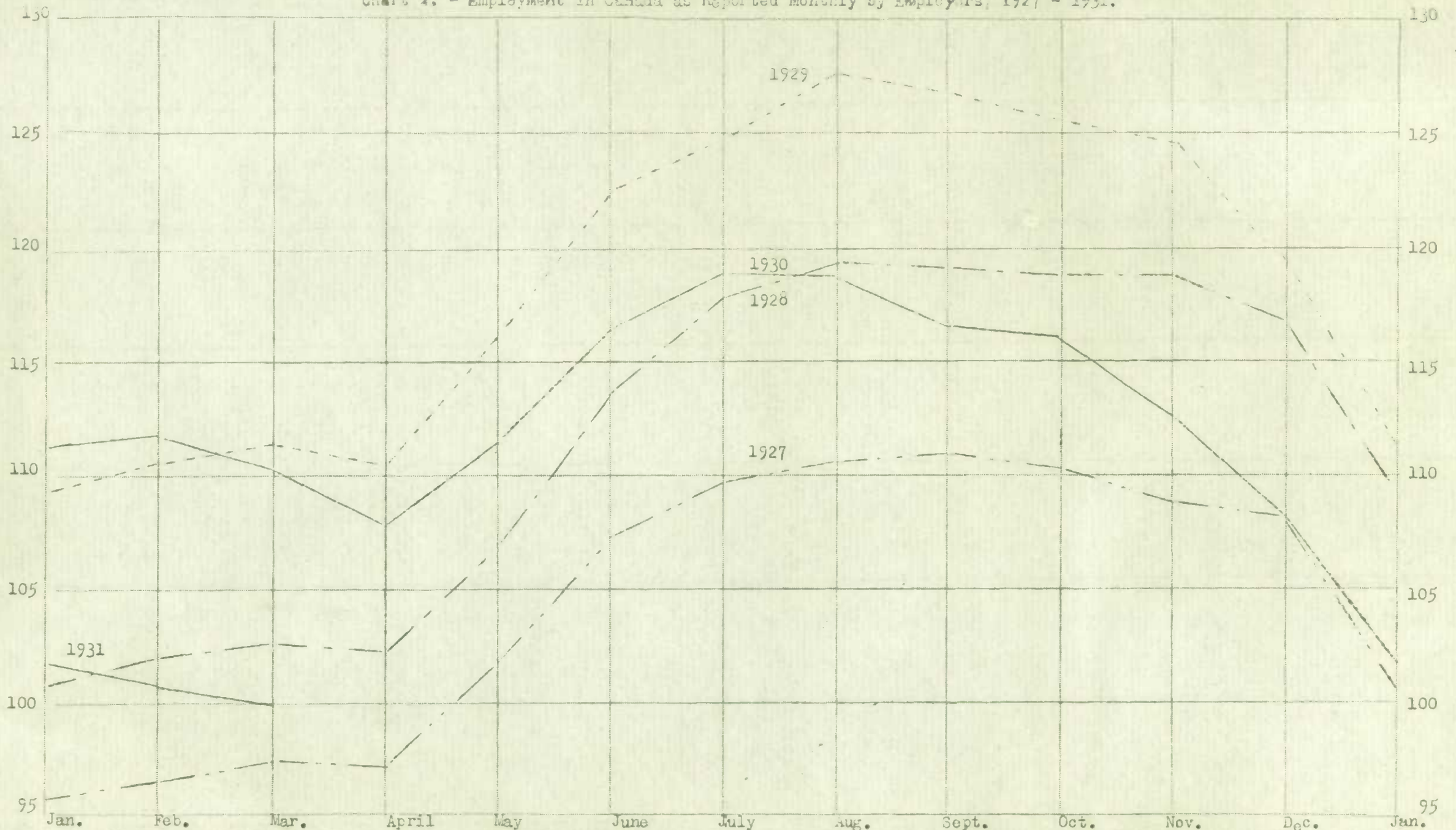
Maritime Provinces.- There was a considerable decrease in the Maritime Provinces, where 543 employers reduced their staffs from 75,130 persons on Feb. 1, to 70,971 at the beginning of March. Gains were registered in railway transportation, building and railway construction, but manufacturing, logging, mining, telephone communications and shipping and stevedoring were slacker, and there were large losses in highway construction, as the unemployment relief programme progressed. Employment on March 1, 1930, had also shown a decline, but the index then was higher than on the date under review.

Quebec.- Employment showed an increase in Quebec, contrasting with the decrease noted on Mar. 1, 1930, when the index was, however, several points higher. Logging was seasonally inactive on the date under review, and trade and services afforded less employment. On the other hand, manufacturing reported considerable seasonal improvement, especially in the leather, textile and iron and steel groups, and increased employment was also indicated in construction. Statements were tabulated from 1,736 firms, whose payrolls aggregated 263,174 employees, as against 260,692 at the beginning of February.

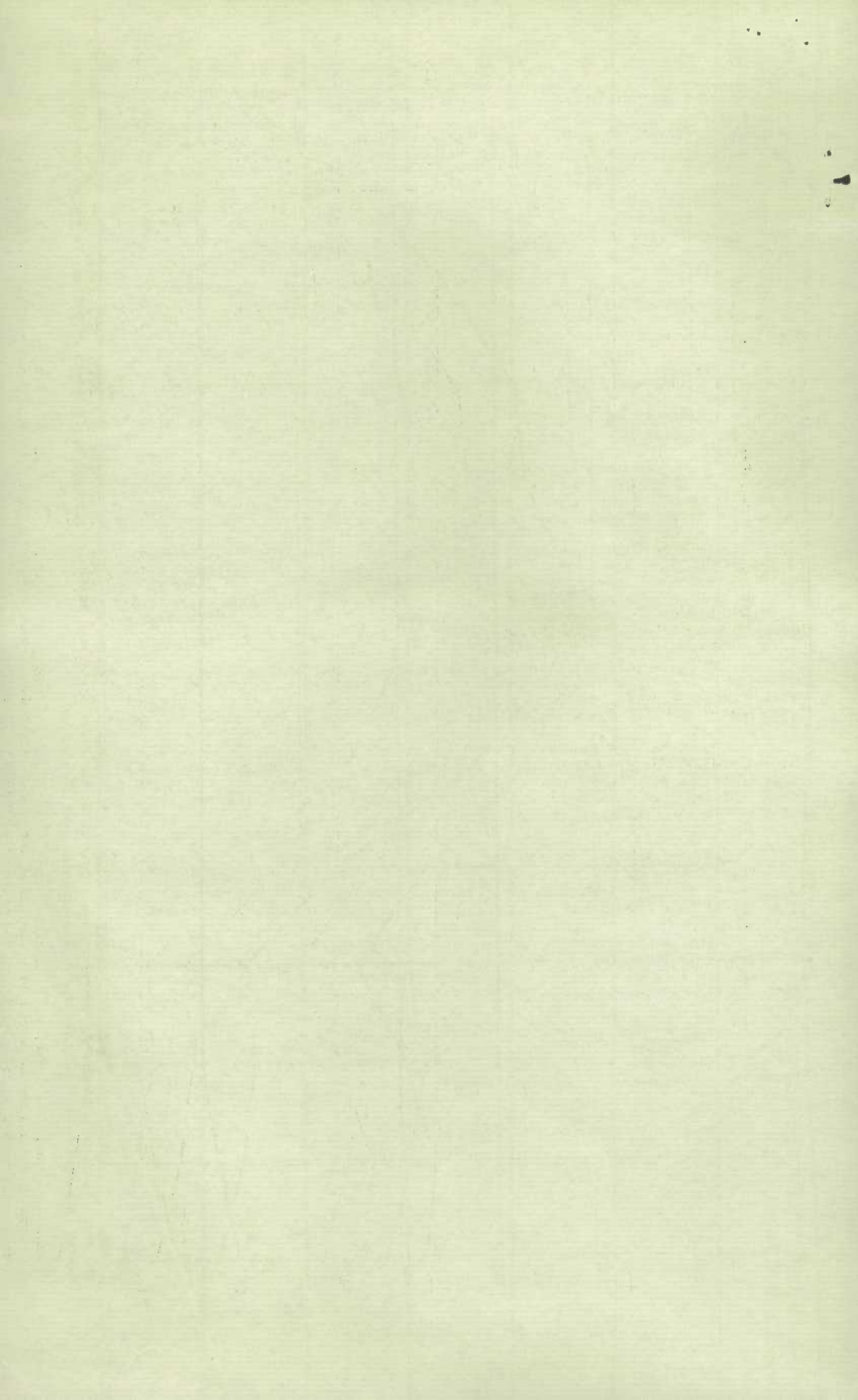
Ontario.- Very little general change was registered in Ontario, where the 3,327 co-operating establishments reduced their labour forces by 550 persons, bringing them 372,826 on Mar. 1. The situation was not so favourable as that noted on the same date of last year, although the losses then recorded were much larger. Iron and steel and textiles reported considerable recovery, and metallic ore, mining and services were slightly more active than on Feb. 1; logging and construction, however, were seasonally slacker, while reductions were also indicated in pulp and paper, electrical apparatus and some other factories, and in trade.

Prairie Provinces.- As is customary in the late winter, there was a contraction in the Prairie Provinces on Mar. 1; although this involved a smaller number of workers than that recorded on the same date in 1930, the index number was then higher than on the date under review. Statistics were tabulated from 1,096 firms with 119,037 employees, compared with 121,906 in their last report. Manufacturing, notably of pulp and paper products, registered a moderate decrease, while coal mining, transportation, construction and trade showed considerable declines.

Chart 2. - Employment in Canada as Reported Monthly by Employers, 1927 - 1931.



The curve is based upon the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100.



British Columbia.- Manufacturing, particularly of lumber products, recorded a falling-off in employment, and mining was also slacker, but logging and construction showed improvement, and fish-preserving plants reported the commencement of seasonal activity. The working forces of the 750 co-operating employers aggregated 75,577 persons, while the index, at 93.8, was the same as on Feb. 1, but was over ten points lower than at the beginning of March, 1930, when additions to staffs had been indicated.

Index numbers of employment by economic areas are given in Tables 1 and 4, while Chart 3 shows the course of employment since 1928 in these areas; the curves are based upon the indexes given in Table 1.

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

Employment declined in Hamilton and Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities; in Vancouver, practically no change was indicated, while the trend was favourable in Montreal, Quebec City, Toronto, Ottawa and Winnipeg.

Montreal.- Additions to staffs were reported in Montreal, chiefly in textile, leather, iron and steel and vegetable food factories, and in construction. Statements were tabulated from 973 firms employing 140,587 workers, as compared with 137,259 in the preceding month. The tendency on Mar. 1, 1930, was downward, but the index then was rather higher.

Quebec.- Manufacturing afforded more employment, but construction was not so brisk, while other industries recorded only small, general changes. The working forces of the 131 co-operating employers totalled 13,071 persons, compared with 12,792 on Feb. 1, 1931. The index was higher than on the same date in 1930, when losses had been indicated.

Toronto.- The iron and steel, textile and service groups showed increased activity, but there was a considerable decrease in printing and publishing plants, and in construction and trade. According to returns received from 1,047 firms in Toronto, they had enlarged their staffs from 118,003 workers in the preceding month to 118,344 at the beginning of March. Losses had been indicated on the same date of last year, when the index stood at 115.9, compared with 107.5 on Mar. 1, 1931.

Ottawa.- Employment in Ottawa improved; the gain took place chiefly in construction, while trade was not so active. The 153 co-operating employers reported a total payroll of 13,636 on the date under review, compared with 13,157 on Feb. 1. The index was rather higher than on Mar. 1, 1930, when a smaller advance had been noted.

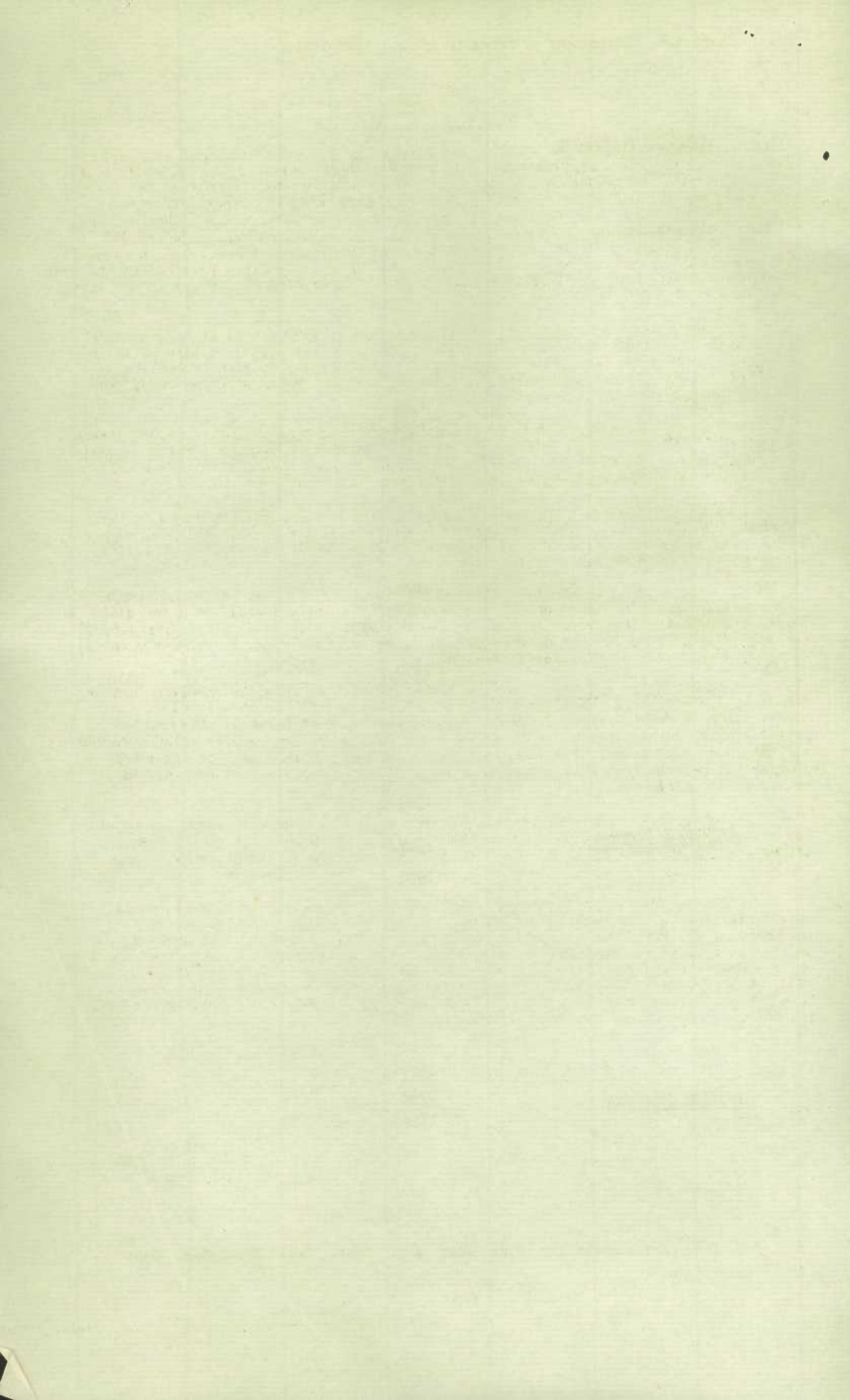
Hamilton.- A downward tendency was in evidence in most groups in Hamilton, but the losses were generally small. An aggregate payroll of 32,839 workers was reported by the 227 firms whose returns were tabulated, and who employed 33,001 in their last report. Decreases had also been recorded on the same date of last year, but the level of employment then was higher.

Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities.- A slight decline was indicated in the Border Cities, mainly in manufactures and construction. Data were received from 137 firms with 11,847 employees, or 112 less than on Feb. 1. Employment was not so active as at the beginning of March, 1930, when improvement had been recorded.

Winnipeg.- There was an increase in Winnipeg, where 352 employers reported 29,752 workers, as against 29,452 in the preceding month. The gain was largely in construction and manufacturing, while trade was seasonally slacker. Employment was in less volume than on Mar. 1 of last year, although losses had then been registered.

Vancouver.- Manufactures recorded small gains in Vancouver, but trade showed seasonal curtailment; on the whole, there was practically no change in the employment reported by 305 firms, whose payrolls aggregated 30,931 persons. Improvement had been indicated on the same date of a year ago, when the index was almost the same.

Index numbers of employment by cities are given in Tables 2 and 6.



EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.- The trend of employment in this group continued upward, according to statistics furnished by 4,540 manufacturers employing 476,031 operatives, as compared with 468,500 at the beginning of February. The most pronounced recovery took place in iron and steel factories, but textiles also showed important seasonal gains and considerably increased activity was recorded in leather, food, chemical and building material plants. On the other hand, pulp and paper, tobacco, electrical apparatus and electric current works were slacker. The general improvement in manufactures, though greater than on Mar. 1, 1930, was below the average recorded in the years since 1921, while the index was lower than at the beginning of March in the last four years.

Logging.- Marked contractions were noted in logging camps, in many of which the season's operations were almost completed; 232 firms had 22,199 workers in their employ, or 5,185 less than in their last report. The decline involved a smaller number of employees than that recorded at the beginning of March of a year ago, when the index was, however, many points higher.

Mining.- Statements were compiled from 226 operators employing 49,093 persons, as against 50,007 on Feb. 1. Coal mines reported curtailed employment, while improvement took place in metallic ore mines. General losses were also registered in this group on the same date in 1930, but employment was then in greater volume.

Communications.- A further falling-off in employment was indicated in the communication division, in which employment was not so active at the beginning of March, 1930. Returns were received from 68 companies and branches having 26,903 employees, compared with 27,555 in the preceding month.

Transportation.- Local transportation showed practically no change, but steam railway and water transportation reported contractions, largely of a seasonal character. The working forces of the 334 co-operating employers declined from 108,401 persons on Feb. 1, to 107,483 on Mar. 1. The index was lower than in the early spring of 1930, when rather smaller losses were noted.

Construction and Maintenance.- Employment in this industry showed a further decrease, 4,140 persons being let out by the 998 contractors and divisional superintendents making returns, who had 112,599 employees on March 1. Highway and building construction registered decreased activity, but railway construction afforded slightly more employment. The index was higher than on the same date in any other year of the record; that this was so, was largely due to works undertaken for the relief of unemployment.

Services.- There was practically no change in the service group, in which 248 establishments reported an aggregate staff of 21,150 workers. Activity was higher than in the same month of any other year of the record, except 1930.

Trade.- Retail and wholesale trade continued to release employees, as is usually the case at the beginning of March; there was a decrease of 981 in the personnel of the 806 firms furnishing data, who had 86,127 workers. The numbers on the payrolls of the co-operating establishments was greater than on Mar. 1 of any other year for which statistics are available, with the single exception of March, 1930, when the index, at 123.0, was one point higher than on the date under review. In a few of the larger stores, however, certain of the employees are being given work in rotation, rather than for the full time per month.

Tables 3 and 4 give index numbers by industries.

EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

There was some fluctuation in the course of employment during January, but at the end of the month, the numbers unemployed showed a net decrease as compared with the end of December, 1930, although they remained higher than immediately before Christmas. Among the approximately 12,100,000 workers insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed in all industries was 21.5 on Jan. 26, 1931, as compared with 20.2 on Dec. 22, 1930, and 12.4 on Jan. 27, 1930. Recent press reports state that 2,617,658 persons were out of work on Feb. 23, 1931, a decrease of 13,554 on the week, but 1,078,393 more than a year before.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

(These notes are based on the latest official reports received).

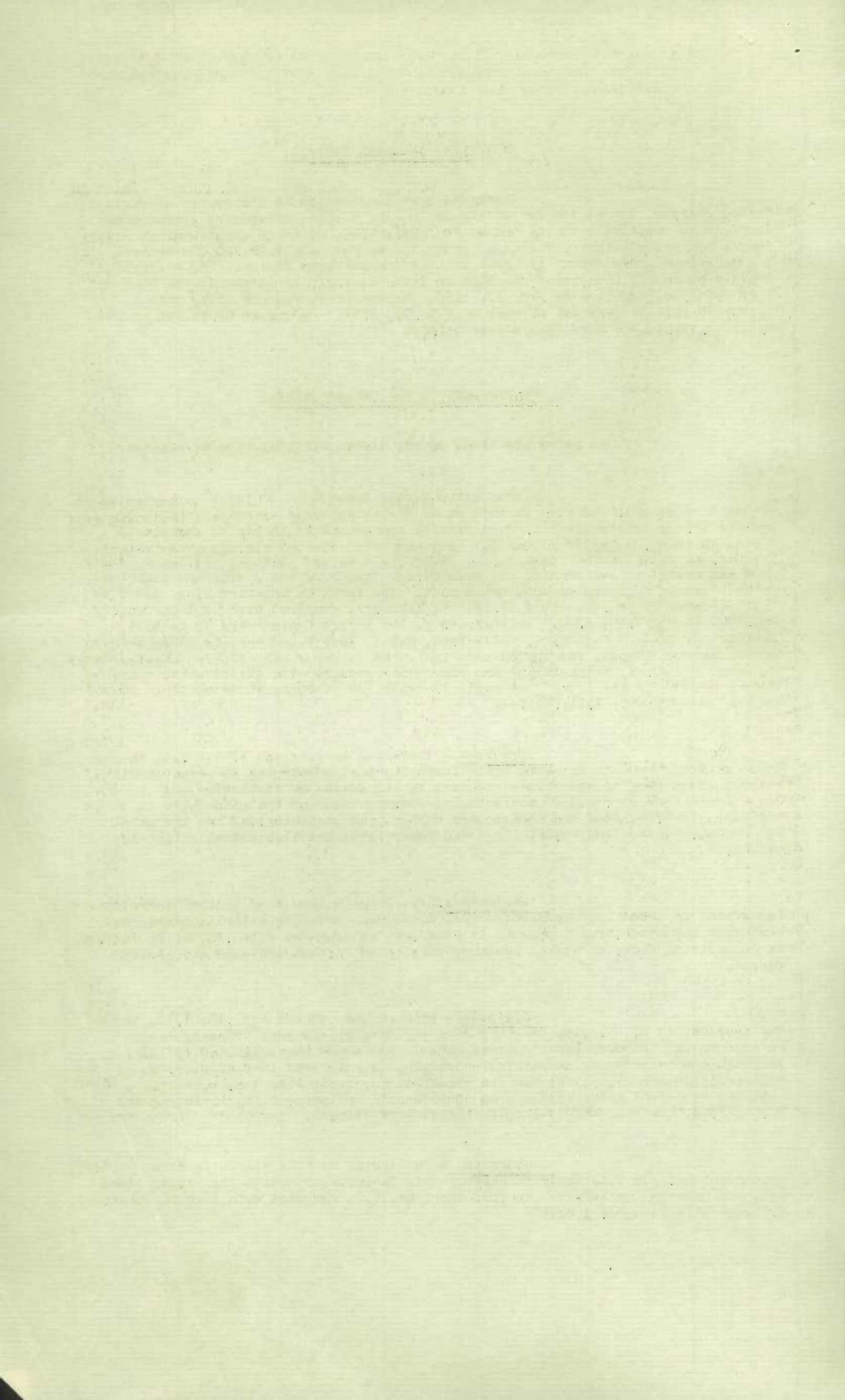
The United States Department of Labor reported an increase of less than 0.1 p.c. in employment during February as compared with January; manufacturing, anthracite mining, quarrying and non-metallic mining and hotels showed improvement, while bituminous coal and metalliferous mining, crude petroleum production, telephones and telegraphs, power-light-water, electric railroads, wholesale and retail trade, canning and preserving, laundries and dyeing and cleaning establishments reported reduced employment. The index in manufacturing, based on the 1926 average as 100, stood at 74.1 in February, compared with 73.1 in January, and 90.3 in February, 1930. In this group, the largest gains were in textile, leather and tobacco factories, while food, metal, lumber and vehicle works showed little general change, and losses were indicated in paper and printing, agricultural implements, rubber, shipbuilding and some other groups. The 42,383 establishments making returns in all industries employed 4,575,140 persons, whose earnings in one week of January were \$113,623,246.

New York.- There was an increase of 1.4 p.c. in the index of employment in New York State factories during February as compared with January, according to statements received by the Bureau of Statistics and Information from over 1,759 manufacturing plants. Most of the gains were in clothing, textile, food and tobacco and rubber product factories, but the metal and machinery, wood and water, light and power divisions also showed slight improvement.

Massachusetts.- Reports tabulated by the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries from 1,049 manufacturing establishments show that they employed 178,275 persons in February, as compared with 173,857 in January, an increase of 2.5 p.c. Large advances were noted in boot and shoe and woollen plants.

Illinois.- Between Jan. 15 and Feb. 15, 1931, there was an increase of 0.2 p.c. in the number employed by the manufacturers making returns to the Illinois Department of Labor, but there was a decline of 1.7 p.c. in the non-manufacturing industries, resulting in a general loss of 0.5 p.c. in employment in the State. Within the manufacturing group, the lumber, textile, clothing and metal industries showed considerable improvement, but printing and paper, food, beverage and tobacco factories were slacker.

Wisconsin.- According to "The Wisconsin Labor Market", employment was 1.8 p.c. lower in January than in December, while the index, based upon the average for 1925-6-7 as 100, stood at 76.9, compared with 77.5 in December, 1930, and 93.4 in January, 1930.



Note: The "Relative Weight" in Table 1, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

Table 1.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926 = 100).

	<u>Canada</u>	<u>Maritime Provinces</u>	<u>Quebec</u>	<u>Ontario</u>	<u>Prairie Provinces</u>	<u>British Columbia</u>
Mar. 1, 1921	89.1	101.8	84.6	91.8	90.4	77.5
Mar. 1, 1922	82.9	90.6	76.8	87.0	83.8	75.7
Mar. 1, 1923	91.0	101.7	83.8	96.7	88.3	81.5
Mar. 1, 1924	91.8	92.5	89.1	95.6	88.9	86.2
Mar. 1, 1925	88.1	91.7	85.4	90.5	84.4	87.0
Mar. 1, 1926	92.6	99.6	89.6	95.0	88.0	91.6
Mar. 1, 1927	97.5	97.4	96.2	100.1	95.2	93.0
Jan. 1, 1928	100.7	97.1	99.6	101.9	107.5	91.4
Feb. 1	102.0	97.0	101.6	104.9	103.2	93.5
Mar. 1	102.6	97.5	100.9	106.3	101.8	97.0
Apr. 1	102.3	98.5	99.2	106.0	101.9	100.0
May 1	106.8	101.3	103.0	110.1	108.5	105.4
June 1	113.8	107.2	110.7	115.5	121.5	109.9
July 1	117.7	116.2	113.6	117.7	129.8	114.0
Aug. 1	119.3	117.0	114.1	118.9	132.5	116.4
Sept. 1	119.1	115.4	115.7	119.5	127.8	115.5
Oct. 1	118.8	114.9	114.3	120.4	126.4	114.0
Nov. 1	118.9	109.5	114.8	121.1	128.6	112.1
Dec. 1	116.7	108.1	112.6	119.7	125.3	107.9
Jan. 1, 1929	109.1	103.3	103.3	113.8	116.6	100.4
Feb. 1	110.5	104.6	105.9	117.0	113.1	96.4
Mar. 1	111.4	106.8	104.7	118.4	112.3	103.7
Apr. 1	110.4	107.5	101.1	117.4	113.9	106.0
May 1	116.2	108.3	107.3	123.8	119.7	111.6
June 1	122.2	112.5	115.9	126.2	132.4	117.5
July 1	124.7	117.9	119.4	127.2	136.7	118.2
Aug. 1	127.8	127.5	121.3	128.0	144.8	122.7
Sept. 1	126.8	127.3	120.5	126.9	143.3	121.5
Oct. 1	125.6	123.7	120.2	128.4	134.2	118.2
Nov. 1	124.6	124.6	122.8	126.5	129.5	113.9
Dec. 1	119.1	113.3	118.4	123.1	119.0	108.3
Jan. 1, 1930	111.2	113.6	107.4	116.1	111.0	99.1
Feb. 1	111.6	112.1	108.2	117.1	109.8	99.9
Mar. 1	110.2	110.2	106.6	115.6	105.3	104.2
Apr. 1	107.8	107.8	103.7	112.7	103.2	106.0
May 1	111.4	113.1	106.1	115.7	109.2	110.7
June 1	116.5	122.4	114.5	117.8	115.8	113.3
July 1	118.9	141.1	116.8	116.9	120.4	113.5
Aug. 1	118.8	140.9	114.7	115.7	126.2	115.8
Sept. 1	116.6	122.5	113.6	113.6	129.8	114.6
Oct. 1	116.2	116.2	113.0	114.6	130.0	112.1
Nov. 1	112.9	110.1	111.9	111.6	125.8	105.4
Dec. 1	108.5	109.5	106.7	108.2	118.6	100.0
Jan. 1, 1931	101.7	119.3	99.3	100.1	106.4	94.1
Feb. 1	100.7	110.6	98.8	101.7	101.0	93.8
Mar. 1	100.2	104.5	99.7	101.6	98.6	93.8

Relative Weight of Employment by Districts as at Mar. 1, 1931.

100.0 7.9 29.2 41.3 13.2 8.4

Note: The "Relative Weight" in Table 2 shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

TABLE 2.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926 = 100)

	<u>Montreal</u>	<u>Quebec</u>	<u>Toronto</u>	<u>Ottawa</u>	<u>Hamilton</u>	<u>Windsor</u>	<u>Winnipeg</u>	<u>Vancouver</u>
Mar. 1, 1922	81.6	-	90.5	-	-	-	84.5	78.9
Mar. 1, 1923	87.0	-	94.7	98.2	93.9	-	88.4	78.3
Mar. 1, 1924	88.9	-	93.4	95.1	87.6	-	85.8	81.5
Mar. 1, 1925	87.8	94.2	90.4	92.2	84.3	-	84.6	88.1
Mar. 1, 1926	90.8	93.3	96.2	90.8	93.1	100.1	92.9	93.2
Mar. 1, 1927	95.8	99.9	99.6	96.0	99.1	102.4	99.4	99.1
Jan. 1, 1928	98.6	109.3	105.1	105.1	96.8	83.1	109.2	94.2
Feb. 1	100.3	110.9	105.4	105.6	102.7	88.8	102.1	95.7
Mar. 1	101.0	106.3	106.4	105.2	101.7	103.4	101.9	99.0
Apr. 1	101.8	107.9	107.7	105.6	103.0	124.9	103.9	100.5
May 1	105.9	112.8	110.2	120.8	104.8	136.4	108.7	104.8
June 1	109.7	117.0	112.7	118.4	109.0	147.3	110.7	107.4
July 1	110.4	131.6	112.8	123.0	109.0	150.2	110.9	107.6
Aug. 1	112.1	130.2	113.6	126.1	111.8	165.0	111.2	111.7
Sept. 1	115.7	132.7	114.3	124.9	113.7	175.5	115.0	111.1
Oct. 1	114.3	131.0	117.0	119.8	112.7	174.8	115.8	110.6
Nov. 1	115.1	126.6	119.3	118.9	115.7	155.9	115.4	106.6
Dec. 1	113.0	122.1	120.5	115.1	118.0	142.5	116.8	102.8
Jan. 1, 1929	104.6	114.7	115.5	107.8	116.7	137.5	109.9	102.9
Feb. 1	106.9	114.3	115.9	110.3	120.3	159.6	108.1	100.4
Mar. 1	107.5	112.8	116.6	109.4	123.5	168.5	107.6	104.5
Apr. 1	108.2	116.2	118.6	111.2	126.1	177.3	108.0	107.7
May 1	114.2	117.1	120.7	123.7	130.6	189.5	110.9	109.9
June 1	119.3	122.0	122.1	127.8	133.1	168.3	111.5	110.9
July 1	120.3	128.8	123.7	128.4	133.9	156.0	114.0	112.8
Aug. 1	122.4	135.8	122.9	128.3	135.8	142.0	117.3	114.1
Sept. 1	120.2	136.5	125.0	126.9	131.1	143.4	115.5	114.7
Oct. 1	120.5	131.7	126.3	127.9	130.5	138.4	115.1	111.7
Nov. 1	121.8	133.6	125.0	125.0	130.4	134.9	115.8	111.6
Dec. 1	117.1	127.1	122.9	121.8	128.7	123.5	113.8	109.4
Jan. 1, 1930	107.2	123.4	117.6	119.1	123.8	116.5	109.9	104.2
Feb. 1	109.5	112.5	116.4	115.4	122.8	128.1	106.9	107.2
Mar. 1	108.7	110.0	115.9	116.0	120.4	136.7	104.6	108.3
Apr. 1	109.2	111.7	116.5	116.2	120.4	140.9	103.4	110.4
May 1	110.8	115.3	117.8	125.3	118.4	150.5	105.7	110.8
June 1	116.6	122.3	118.5	130.4	118.0	149.4	107.1	110.8
July 1	116.0	130.1	117.8	129.4	115.0	134.9	109.6	110.2
Aug. 1	114.5	138.2	115.4	131.8	112.6	120.8	110.3	111.7
Sept. 1	113.2	138.5	114.7	125.6	105.6	121.2	110.7	114.0
Oct. 1	114.1	138.3	116.2	127.5	103.7	113.9	109.5	112.1
Nov. 1	112.6	135.3	115.5	124.6	102.0	116.5	108.6	110.4
Dec. 1	108.6	128.0	113.8	116.0	104.6	113.6	104.3	107.4
Jan. 1, 1931	102.4	127.0	107.5	112.6	103.5	89.4	98.2	107.0
Feb. 1	102.8	120.7	107.1	113.4	106.1	96.9	96.8	108.4
Mar. 1	105.1	123.3	107.5	117.5	105.6	95.5	98.0	108.2

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Mar. 1, 1931.

15.6 1.4 13.1 1.5 3.6 1.3 3.3 3.4

Note: The "Relative Weight" in Table 3 shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

Table 3.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926 = 100).

		All Industries	Manf.	Log.	Min.	Comm.	Trans.	Constr.	Serv.	Trade
Mar. 1, 1921		89.1	91.6	147.7	97.1	89.4	88.5	54.7	80.5	91.3
Mar. 1, 1922		82.9	84.5	98.9	94.5	83.8	89.7	51.3	77.7	87.5
Mar. 1, 1923		91.0	94.7	160.3	103.1	83.7	92.1	51.4	78.0	88.2
Mar. 1, 1924		91.8	93.1	163.9	104.3	90.5	95.2	57.0	88.7	90.5
Mar. 1, 1925		88.1	88.6	146.2	97.2	91.3	90.1	58.8	88.7	91.3
Mar. 1, 1926		92.6	94.9	139.0	93.0	94.7	92.3	65.6	93.0	95.8
Mar. 1, 1927		97.5	99.8	137.5	101.6	99.8	95.7	72.3	97.3	101.2
Jan. 1, 1928		100.7	97.9	163.2	112.6	102.9	99.4	78.6	105.3	120.4
Feb. 1		102.0	102.3	169.5	113.2	100.9	98.8	75.8	105.8	110.0
Mar. 1		102.6	104.7	159.6	111.4	101.2	97.3	73.3	105.3	109.7
Apr. 1		102.3	106.6	88.3	109.0	102.3	98.2	78.6	108.4	111.1
May 1		106.8	109.0	78.5	111.5	105.0	100.7	103.7	111.7	111.7
June 1		113.8	112.6	85.9	112.3	106.9	108.0	136.8	118.4	113.7
July 1		117.7	113.1	69.5	113.1	108.7	109.2	154.3	130.8	115.3
Aug. 1		119.3	115.2	68.6	114.9	111.2	110.8	167.7	132.8	116.3
Sept. 1		119.1	115.9	75.0	115.7	114.8	111.5	158.7	132.5	116.0
Oct. 1		118.8	115.7	98.5	117.1	115.1	111.8	147.3	127.7	120.1
Nov. 1		118.9	115.1	139.3	121.2	114.1	113.4	137.4	120.8	121.3
Dec. 1		116.7	112.9	178.1	121.0	114.7	112.2	113.2	117.2	127.4
Jan. 1, 1929		109.1	107.3	171.0	116.2	112.6	102.6	87.4	118.0	128.5
Feb. 1		110.5	112.8	178.3	117.8	110.9	101.6	79.3	117.3	119.7
Mar. 1		111.4	115.7	167.8	115.9	112.0	99.8	80.0	118.4	117.8
Apr. 1		110.4	116.5	83.1	112.9	113.5	101.5	85.4	121.1	122.5
May 1		116.2	119.8	75.8	115.6	117.3	108.1	112.0	121.6	124.0
June 1		122.2	121.2	92.7	115.8	120.9	113.9	144.6	131.1	126.0
July 1		124.7	120.3	80.1	119.5	123.8	117.5	164.5	145.4	127.7
Aug. 1		127.8	121.6	74.0	122.1	126.0	117.2	186.8	146.6	126.1
Sept. 1		126.8	119.8	83.6	123.8	128.8	117.2	181.3	146.6	127.8
Oct. 1		125.6	120.2	117.1	126.6	128.1	114.3	162.4	141.0	128.2
Nov. 1		124.6	117.2	173.3	128.0	125.8	113.8	153.6	131.6	130.7
Dec. 1		119.1	112.8	212.3	127.2	127.5	108.4	119.0	125.3	135.4
Jan. 1, 1930		111.2	106.5	200.2	122.5	128.2	101.9	92.7	123.5	133.8
Feb. 1		111.6	110.2	209.8	123.0	120.7	98.2	88.0	125.2	124.6
Mar. 1		110.2	110.9	178.3	119.8	118.7	97.7	83.7	125.0	123.0
Apr. 1		107.8	111.3	87.6	114.5	117.1	99.5	86.4	126.1	123.1
May 1		111.4	112.4	63.5	114.1	117.3	104.3	112.0	128.9	125.6
June 1		116.5	113.6	90.0	115.6	119.6	108.0	137.0	134.7	127.6
July 1		118.9	111.3	82.1	113.8	119.7	108.0	170.1	142.7	129.5
Aug. 1		118.8	110.2	61.5	115.5	121.0	108.9	179.8	142.4	126.4
Sept. 1		116.6	108.2	54.3	116.6	120.9	110.2	169.2	143.4	127.3
Oct. 1		116.2	107.8	70.8	118.9	119.5	110.1	163.0	136.7	127.9
Nov. 1		112.9	104.6	90.9	121.9	119.9	106.0	148.8	126.9	129.2
Dec. 1		108.5	100.6	106.5	117.8	115.3	102.5	127.3	123.9	134.8
Jan. 1, 1931		101.7	93.7	107.6	114.4	110.6	95.9	110.7	123.2	132.9
Feb. 1		100.7	96.1	102.2	111.6	106.6	94.0	104.5	122.2	123.1
Mar. 1		100.2	97.6	82.7	109.5	103.9	93.2	101.1	121.8	122.0

Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Mar. 1, 1931.

100.0	52.8	2.5	5.4	3.0	12.0	12.5	2.3	9.5
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TABLE 4.--INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Industries	1/Relative							
	Weight	Mar. 1 1931	Feb. 1 1931	Mar. 1 1930	Mar. 1 1929	Mar. 1 1928	Mar. 1 1927	Mar. 1 1926
MANUFACTURING	52.8	97.6	96.1	110.9	115.7	104.7	99.8	94.9
Animal products - edible	1.8	95.0	94.2	100.6	104.7	94.6	90.6	86.6
Fur and products	.2	89.1	86.5	80.2	84.8	88.2	83.2	94.4
Leather and products	2.0	89.9	77.7	93.0	93.3	108.9	105.6	100.7
Lumber and products	4.1	70.5	70.6	90.4	95.0	88.9	85.5	83.3
Rough and dressed lumber	1.9	51.8	52.8	76.5	81.1	77.4	74.6	75.0
Furniture	1.0	105.5	104.8	115.7	123.8	113.7	105.8	98.9
Other lumber products	1.2	99.3	96.8	112.5	115.5	106.4	105.0	97.9
Musical instruments	.2	49.1	51.0	68.7	103.3	95.3	95.8	91.9
Plant products - edible	3.1	97.6	95.9	100.9	100.2	93.8	94.4	92.1
Pulp and paper products	6.4	95.4	97.4	108.8	108.0	108.3	99.8	94.7
Pulp and paper	2.8	82.7	85.0	103.9	103.2	110.2	96.7	91.0
Paper products	.8	99.1	96.6	106.9	109.7	106.0	103.5	98.5
Printing and publishing	2.8	111.1	114.4	116.1	114.3	107.0	103.2	98.9
Rubber products	1.5	102.8	104.3	127.5	138.5	119.5	108.5	105.6
Textile products	9.2	102.5	99.7	106.3	110.1	106.8	103.1	99.6
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.3	103.2	102.2	99.8	110.6	110.4	104.0	99.4
Hosiery and knit goods	1.8	106.6	104.9	110.9	111.5	102.1	102.3	97.4
Garments and personal furnishings	3.1	106.1	98.3	111.5	108.5	103.7	102.6	100.3
Other textile products	1.0	89.0	87.6	104.1	110.3	111.6	104.0	102.6
Plant products (n. e. s.)	1.6	114.6	117.2	121.5	121.9	121.7	104.1	92.5
Tobacco	.9	105.4	104.3	111.3	111.4	-	-	-
Distilled and malt liquors	.7	127.7	137.2	137.9	138.6	-	-	-
Wood distillates and extracts	.1	122.4	120.8	171.9	152.9	148.0	107.3	119.2
Chemicals and allied products	.9	118.9	114.2	118.8	112.9	108.9	101.6	98.6
Clay, glass and stone products	1.1	95.4	91.6	104.8	107.7	96.0	92.1	81.4
Electric current	1.6	118.4	121.1	124.8	116.5	109.0	97.1	93.5
Electrical apparatus	1.7	136.2	143.2	157.8	130.4	109.6	107.4	94.1
Iron and steel products	13.8	96.0	93.0	117.2	132.1	106.9	103.5	97.8
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.5	106.8	102.5	130.5	141.4	114.1	104.1	93.4
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.2	99.8	105.0	129.4	127.1	117.3	104.4	96.1
Agricultural implements	.4	45.8	43.9	84.3	125.3	104.0	111.7	94.0
Land vehicles	6.4	97.0	94.1	113.3	134.8	103.7	101.6	100.0
Automobiles and parts	1.5	94.4	87.9	137.7	194.9	120.3	114.7	104.9
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.4	98.5	97.8	140.8	112.8	104.8	114.1	96.8
Heating appliances	.4	87.0	79.0	108.8	132.1	103.3	100.2	94.2
Iron and steel fabrication (n. e. s.)	1.0	146.7	132.4	173.3	173.2	127.3	101.2	96.1
Foundry and machine shops products	.6	97.3	89.9	112.7	134.6	100.4	105.9	102.3
Other iron and steel products	1.9	91.0	89.1	112.5	111.9	105.3	101.3	96.5
Non-ferrous metal products	2.0	116.7	115.7	134.4	135.3	116.1	105.8	94.6
Non-metallic mineral products	1.0	122.6	121.5	142.4	126.3	106.4	96.9	96.4
Miscellaneous	.5	105.7	104.3	110.7	112.1	96.6	104.4	95.1
LOGGING	2.5	82.7	102.2	178.3	167.8	159.6	137.5	139.0
MINING	5.4	109.5	111.6	119.8	115.9	111.4	101.6	93.0
Coal	2.9	99.5	104.1	106.7	111.6	109.7	104.2	95.0
Metallic ores	1.8	138.4	136.0	151.7	125.6	122.6	102.1	92.5
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.7	98.1	98.7	116.2	115.8	100.4	92.3	84.5
COMMUNICATIONS	3.0	103.9	106.6	118.7	112.0	101.2	99.8	94.7
Telegraphs	.6	102.0	102.8	110.5	109.4	98.4	96.0	88.6
Telephones	2.4	104.3	107.5	120.8	112.7	101.9	100.9	96.2
TRANSPORTATION	12.0	93.2	94.0	97.7	99.3	97.3	95.7	92.3
Street railways and cartage	2.7	118.6	118.6	115.6	112.3	103.4	96.9	96.4
Steam railways	7.9	90.9	91.5	97.2	101.3	99.4	99.0	95.1
Shipping and stevedoring	1.4	73.0	75.4	76.8	74.4	77.9	75.7	72.4
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	12.5	101.1	101.5	83.7	80.0	73.3	72.3	65.6
Building	3.9	90.3	91.0	109.2	94.3	79.3	87.3	67.8
Highway	5.0	138.1	149.8	52.0	40.7	49.9	27.4	25.4
Railway	3.6	81.0	80.9	72.7	81.4	75.1	76.2	78.2
SERVICES	2.3	121.8	122.2	125.0	118.4	105.3	97.3	93.0
Hotels and restaurants	1.3	120.5	121.4	125.1	113.7	99.1	92.5	91.6
Professional	.2	125.9	128.7	119.0	122.5	114.5	100.9	101.0
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.8	122.6	121.5	126.8	124.5	111.5	103.0	92.0
TRADE	9.5	122.0	123.1	123.0	117.8	109.7	101.2	95.8
Retail	6.9	123.1	128.7	127.8	121.9	112.3	102.4	96.0
Wholesale	2.6	103.5	110.3	112.3	109.0	104.6	99.0	95.6
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	100.2	100.7	110.2	111.4	102.6	97.5	92.6

1/ The "Relative weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by the firms making returns on the date under review.

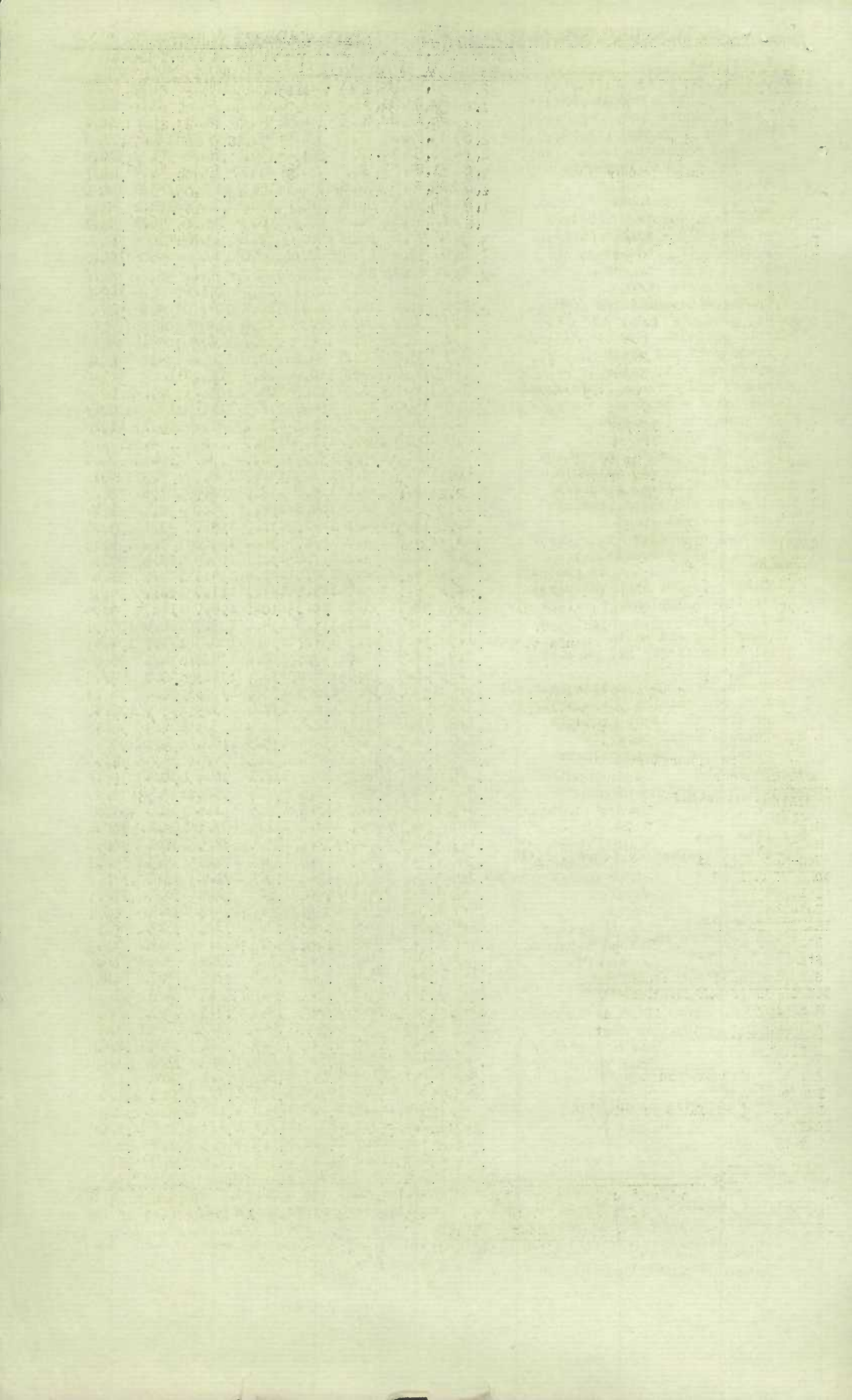


TABLE 5.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100)

Areas and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Mar.1	Feb.1	Mar.1	Mar.1	Mar.1	Mar.1	Mar.1
		1931	1931	1930	1929	1928	1927	1926
<u>Maritime Provinces</u> -Manufacturing	30.4	86.3	87.6	101.3	103.0	93.0	90.6	90.9
Lumber products	2.8	50.6	52.6	73.3	68.0	67.2	61.4	68.1
Pulp and paper	4.6	127.5	136.8	124.6	108.3	100.6	92.2	95.2
Textile products	3.6	70.6	76.4	87.9	97.6	95.8	102.9	97.6
Iron and steel	11.5	102.0	100.2	123.4	130.1	104.4	101.4	100.4
Other manufactures	7.9	81.6	80.4	89.3	92.0	89.8	88.4	88.5
Logging	3.2	113.0	121.8	133.1	170.7	227.0	233.7	170.0
Mining	22.0	105.0	106.8	110.4	106.5	105.8	102.1	87.5
Communications	3.3	115.0	138.5	115.7	108.6	101.5	96.9	95.1
Transportation	18.2	113.9	116.7	132.6	123.3	114.5	128.5	123.4
Construction	15.2	131.6	162.2	95.2	80.2	50.9	45.8	109.0
Services	1.3	156.7	164.0	133.9	141.1	88.2	87.7	85.8
Trade	6.4	116.8	118.7	114.8	108.9	103.6	98.8	100.7
<u>Maritime Provinces</u> -All Industries	100.0	104.5	110.6	110.2	106.8	97.5	97.4	99.6
<u>Quebec</u> Manufacturing	60.7	102.3	99.4	110.0	111.5	106.2	99.6	95.6
Lumber products	3.1	78.8	77.9	83.7	87.6	88.6	86.0	81.8
Pulp and paper	7.7	89.0	87.9	104.6	105.4	107.0	96.2	92.5
Textile products	14.6	105.9	103.4	105.7	111.2	111.6	104.5	101.4
Iron and steel	12.6	102.6	100.2	116.8	122.1	104.1	99.4	98.1
Other manufactures	22.7	110.0	105.5	119.1	111.7	107.2	100.8	94.3
Logging	3.2	105.5	138.2	221.1	167.5	155.9	143.5	110.6
Mining	1.7	105.3	103.8	145.0	130.5	110.8	97.1	81.8
Communications	2.5	101.0	102.1	110.8	119.0	106.0	102.0	95.8
Transportation	10.7	85.3	85.0	81.5	84.6	89.2	82.9	80.8
Construction	12.2	86.4	84.9	66.7	62.5	66.2	80.2	60.1
Services	2.0	105.1	108.3	105.3	103.9	98.4	96.0	95.1
Trade	7.0	132.3	132.6	125.2	118.8	108.3	99.1	92.9
<u>Quebec</u> All Industries	100.0	99.7	98.8	106.6	104.7	100.9	96.2	89.6
<u>Ontario</u> Manufacturing	61.7	96.8	95.4	112.1	120.6	106.2	101.7	95.6
Lumber products	4.6	78.6	77.5	91.1	97.0	91.2	86.2	82.2
Pulp and paper	6.8	95.2	97.9	111.1	111.3	111.3	101.9	96.2
Textile products	10.4	102.4	98.8	108.3	109.4	103.4	101.8	98.5
Iron and steel	17.2	91.9	87.8	118.4	140.8	110.0	106.8	97.1
Other manufactures	22.7	103.7	104.2	114.4	117.2	106.5	101.1	96.3
Logging	1.8	76.8	107.5	212.0	206.0	196.4	149.5	185.0
Mining	3.4	134.0	131.5	144.0	118.7	121.3	104.6	92.3
Communications	2.9	100.6	101.5	127.4	111.9	101.1	101.7	95.1
Transportation	8.3	89.5	89.5	97.8	100.4	96.1	95.0	92.3
Construction	10.4	118.8	123.2	106.2	95.8	84.5	78.5	65.9
Services	2.4	146.3	144.6	149.8	130.1	114.5	99.7	94.5
Trade	9.1	125.4	126.2	126.3	118.3	112.0	99.0	97.1
<u>Ontario</u> All Industries	100.0	101.6	101.7	115.6	118.4	106.3	100.1	95.0
<u>Prairie Provinces</u> -Manufacturing	31.3	101.3	101.5	114.3	121.1	106.1	97.6	93.6
Lumber products	1.9	83.5	80.9	120.0	148.8	120.7	81.7	81.8
Pulp and paper	3.1	100.5	107.5	109.1	109.9	116.3	110.2	102.0
Textile products	1.8	100.1	89.2	106.4	123.4	115.1	103.6	95.8
Iron and steel	13.0	97.7	96.7	109.5	120.4	101.3	98.0	96.1
Other manufactures	11.5	110.3	112.4	122.4	119.1	105.3	96.2	89.9
Logging	1.3	111.5	109.4	174.0	234.5	253.5	238.8	210.1
Mining	7.9	114.5	123.9	113.7	129.3	125.7	109.9	93.1
Communications	3.3	105.1	107.2	108.9	105.0	95.9	93.7	91.8
Transportation	20.5	95.6	98.6	100.5	104.0	98.8	96.6	91.3
Construction	14.3	75.7	79.4	71.7	87.5	73.9	65.6	56.0
Services	3.0	109.4	108.6	116.4	121.3	103.4	93.2	85.0
Trade	18.4	113.4	115.7	120.2	117.1	110.4	105.8	95.8
<u>Prairie Provinces</u> -All Industries	100.0	98.6	101.0	105.3	112.3	101.8	95.2	88.0
<u>British Columbia</u> - Manufacturing	36.7	84.8	85.9	105.0	104.1	95.6	96.5	90.6
Lumber products	9.2	53.7	56.4	93.3	95.8	86.7	92.8	89.9
Pulp and paper	6.1	107.5	113.2	107.4	98.5	96.7	102.8	92.7
Textile products	1.1	103.3	108.1	123.3	119.0	96.3	103.2	93.3
Iron and steel	4.5	94.4	97.5	117.7	108.0	105.2	101.3	105.9
Other manufactures	15.8	107.7	104.4	112.9	114.7	100.4	95.3	85.0
Logging	4.5	49.6	46.0	98.2	107.6	105.0	93.9	101.5
Mining	9.1	85.7	88.5	102.3	110.6	97.9	93.0	107.4
Communications	3.9	114.4	113.6	125.4	108.3	96.7	99.4	94.3
Transportation	14.4	101.1	100.8	103.9	107.1	103.2	97.0	94.0
Construction	18.2	128.7	126.7	89.7	73.4	78.8	63.5	65.1
Services	3.7	104.8	104.8	113.8	110.7	101.7	99.0	95.5
Trade	9.5	113.8	114.9	117.9	121.4	108.0	104.2	94.1
<u>British Columbia</u> -All Industries	100.0	93.8	93.8	104.2	103.7	97.0	93.0	91.6

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area to the total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns.

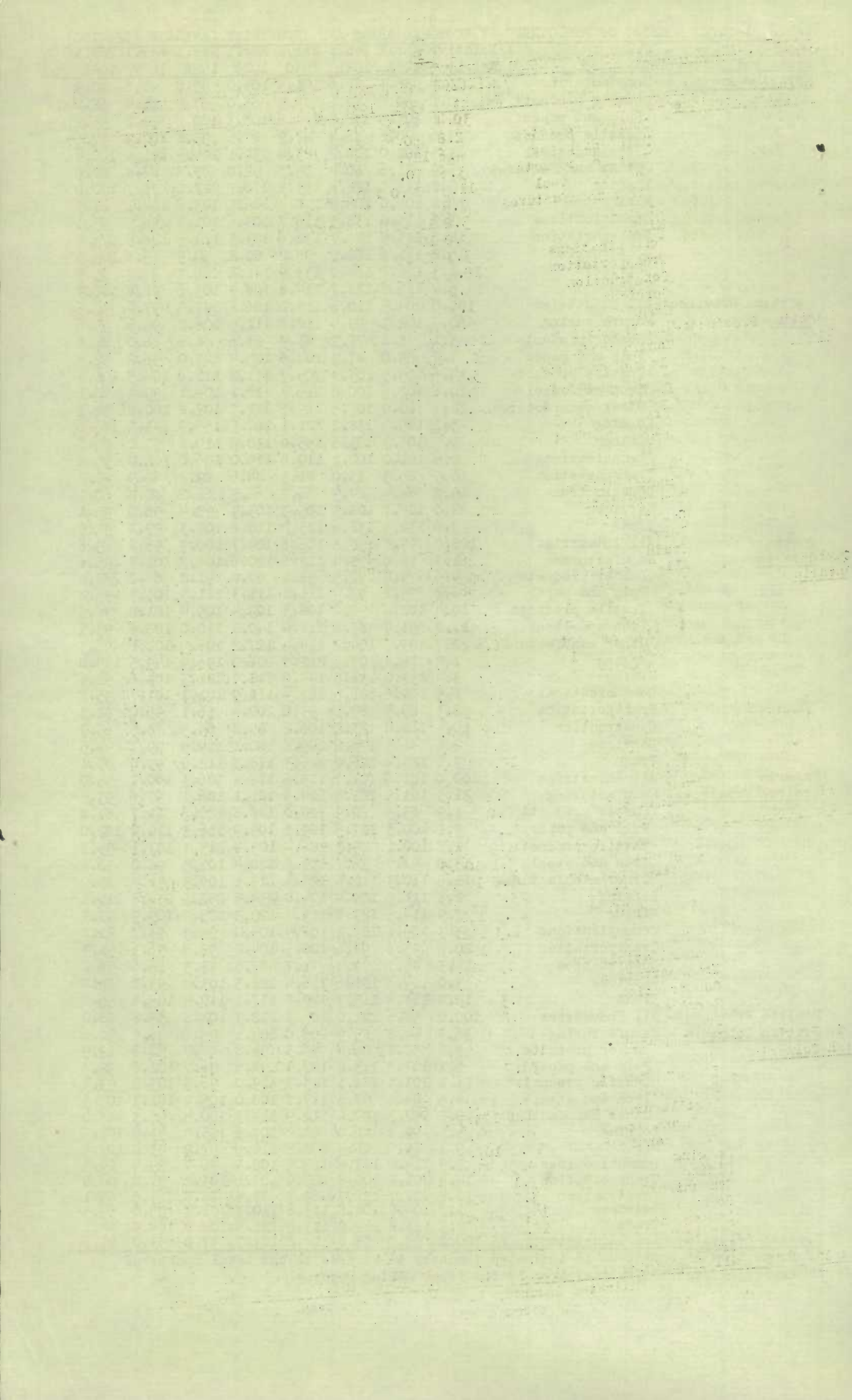


TABLE 6.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES (Average 1926=100)

Cities and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Mar.1 1931	Feb.1 1931	Mar.1 1930	Mar.1 1929	Mar.1 1928	Mar.1 1927	Mar.1 1926
<u>Montreal - Manufacturing</u>	63.8	104.7	101.3	114.4	111.7	104.4	100.5	96.2
Plant Products - edible	4.3	110.9	103.3	10.8	101.4	86.8	93.9	96.2
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	4.7	110.0	110.0	114.1	107.9	104.0	102.0	98.6
Textiles	12.7	99.4	93.4	98.7	105.1	105.3	103.1	102.3
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	5.0	102.7	109.9	117.1	107.2	113.6	105.7	87.3
Iron and steel	14.3	101.4	98.6	121.6	128.3	104.1	99.1	96.2
Other manufactures	22.8	108.4	103.7	119.6	107.5	105.9	100.3	95.0
Communications	3.4	91.6	92.1	110.7	119.5	108.5	105.3	97.8
Transportation	5.8	75.7	75.4	67.7	69.3	67.9	62.4	61.7
Construction	12.3	109.9	107.1	79.8	84.4	93.7	76.4	60.2
Trade	11.6	133.3	134.3	125.1	119.9	108.9	99.5	92.7
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	105.1	102.8	108.7	107.5	101.0	95.8	90.8
<u>Quebec - Manufacturing</u>	58.7	116.3	110.5	113.2	119.7	117.2	107.1	99.5
Leather products	21.8	120.8	102.3	100.5	107.5	122.7	115.2	109.6
Other manufactures	36.9	113.9	114.2	119.1	126.0	114.6	103.2	93.5
Transportation	9.9	113.4	110.3	102.5	89.0	83.3	78.2	72.5
Construction	16.6	201.4	202.2	107.4	116.6	73.1	90.7	77.2
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	123.3	120.7	110.0	112.8	106.3	99.9	93.3
<u>Toronto - Manufacturing</u>	61.4	101.1	100.0	111.1	115.5	105.5	101.5	97.5
Plant products - edible	5.8	113.0	110.1	121.7	112.3	106.5	99.7	97.9
Printing and publishing	9.0	111.2	116.7	120.0	120.4	106.5	100.7	96.8
Textiles	12.7	103.3	97.5	112.3	105.3	100.1	98.6	98.5
Iron and steel	9.0	89.6	88.2	106.5	142.5	110.9	106.3	98.0
Other manufactures	24.9	98.8	98.8	107.2	108.1	105.7	101.7	97.0
Communications	4.0	92.3	92.8	109.1	107.1	97.7	101.7	95.2
Transportation	5.2	118.7	118.7	122.5	119.4	98.5	91.5	98.4
Construction	5.6	119.4	123.3	129.7	132.3	117.0	77.3	61.7
Trade	19.8	122.4	123.7	123.2	114.9	103.4	97.9	97.4
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	107.5	107.1	115.9	116.6	106.4	99.6	96.2
<u>Ottawa - Manufacturing</u>	46.3	99.2	99.4	105.7	108.0	107.2	98.6	91.6
Lumber products	5.2	60.0	62.0	66.5	62.5	68.5	70.3	57.0
Pulp and paper	18.7	106.0	103.2	113.5	116.1	114.2	104.2	103.7
Other manufactures	22.4	110.2	112.3	115.2	119.8	118.3	106.0	96.0
Construction	19.6	194.1	155.9	135.1	123.9	90.0	49.7	53.9
Trade	13.8	114.0	116.9	114.6	101.5	108.7	103.3	102.0
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	117.5	113.4	116.0	109.4	105.2	96.0	90.8
<u>Hamilton - Manufacturing</u>	74.8	95.3	95.5	117.5	122.5	101.5	100.0	94.1
Textiles	16.8	87.6	91.5	95.0	97.9	96.1	100.9	99.2
Electrical apparatus	10.5	112.4	118.3	128.8	131.4	104.0	102.3	87.4
Iron and steel	26.8	89.3	85.6	133.3	142.3	106.4	100.8	90.6
Other manufactures	20.7	103.5	103.7	110.2	112.6	97.7	96.8	97.5
Construction	11.8	258.5	257.4	214.6	167.3	68.6	70.7	66.5
Trade	6.8	113.6	115.9	126.6	124.3	116.2	99.0	95.4
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	105.6	106.1	120.4	123.5	101.7	99.1	93.1
<u>Windsor - Manufacturing</u>	79.8	93.3	94.4	137.2	176.2	102.4	105.8	105.7
Iron and steel	7.9	88.0	89.4	137.8	185.2	96.0	106.2	105.7
Other manufactures	71.9	114.1	114.0	134.6	140.8	129.0	104.7	101.0
Construction	4.7	74.9	76.8	125.9	125.9	96.1	66.3	55.6
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	95.5	96.9	136.7	168.5	103.4	102.4	100.1
<u>Winnipeg - Manufacturing</u>	39.7	101.2	99.7	115.0	120.0	104.8	98.2	92.5
Animal products - edible	4.1	95.6	99.8	110.2	110.2	99.0	94.9	93.2
Plant products - edible	4.7	103.0	103.6	104.7	105.3	102.7	95.4	85.2
Printing and publishing	7.5	104.8	114.6	115.6	117.0	106.3	114.1	103.6
Textiles	6.0	103.4	92.1	105.0	117.6	110.9	106.3	95.4
Other manufactures	17.4	99.8	95.0	122.0	128.3	104.4	90.3	88.9
Transportation	5.6	84.0	87.8	95.9	100.5	101.4	105.1	99.7
Construction	5.3	61.8	43.0	31.0	32.2	42.5	50.2	67.3
Trade	40.9	104.7	106.8	110.2	112.7	111.0	109.3	96.0
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	98.0	96.8	104.6	107.6	101.9	99.4	92.9
<u>Vancouver - Manufacturing</u>	33.8	95.3	94.7	104.7	98.7	98.5	103.8	92.9
Lumber products	6.3	52.4	57.7	83.6	78.1	90.7	100.1	84.7
Other manufactures	27.5	116.9	113.6	115.8	109.9	103.4	106.3	97.6
Communications	8.0	112.2	112.6	127.3	107.9	96.5	98.4	94.2
Transportation	15.3	107.3	106.9	109.1	107.4	102.5	96.2	94.0
Construction	16.5	137.6	139.2	75.7	78.2	74.2	71.3	86.7
Services	6.2	100.1	101.7	109.9	110.2	107.0	101.9	100.5
Trade	20.0	115.6	117.2	120.0	122.7	108.3	104.7	94.1
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	108.2	108.4	108.3	104.5	99.0	99.1	93.2

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city to the total number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns.

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